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The death penalty Ferri finds impractical since, in order to be effective, it must be applied in a vigorous manner, and our modern civilization would not tolerate daily executions. This subject, which has been so often and so fully treated by writers on penology, is well summed up in a few pages. Criminals who act from passion, who commit violence out of a feeling of love or honor, are usually sufficiently punished by the remorse they suffer, and therefore for them Ferri recommends temporary removal from the scene of crime and some sort of reparation.

Such then are the practical suggestions made by Ferri in this part of the "Criminal Sociology." They are not especially novel, but the reasons with which the author backs up his recommendations and the careful consideration which he gives to the social causes of crime, are in striking contrast to those writers who have but one specific panacea to cure all diseases in all persons. "Criminal Sociology" unites the work of the Italian anthropologists with that of the French sociologists. Society makes many men criminals, but some men are criminal in any society, and by recognizing these two facts a proper philosophy of crime can be worked out. The translation is on the whole good, and it is to be regretted that any part of the original work was omitted.

M. V. BALL.

Philadelphia.

Hull House Maps and Papers. A presentation of nationalities and wages in a congested district of Chicago, together with comments and essays on problems growing out of the social conditions. By Residents of Hull House, a Social Settlement at 335 South Halstead street, Chicago. Pp. viii, 230. Price \$2.50. Special edition, with maps mounted on cloth, \$3.50. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1895,

Social Theory. A grouping of social facts and principles. By JOHN BASCOM. Pp. xv, 550. Price \$1.75. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1895,

Southern Side Lights. A picture of social and economic life in the South a generation before the war. By EDWARD INGLE, A. B. Pp. 373. Price, \$1.75. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1896.

Among the recent issues in the *Library of Economics and Politics*, edited by Professor Richard T. Ely, these three books are of most direct interest to students of sociology. Among others of sociological interest, Wines' "Punishment and Reformation" * and Warner's

* See ANNALS, Vol. vi., p. 516, November, 1895.

"American Charities" * have been reviewed elsewhere in the *ANNALS*. Eleven volumes have now appeared in this series. For the most part, the editor has well selected his material. No library dealing with these topics can afford to be without them, and the publishers are rendering a real service to the cause of economics in offering it in convenient and attractive volumes at a moderate cost.

"Hull House Maps and Papers" speak for themselves. The work has been done by several contributors and is interesting and valuable. The maps follow the coloring adopted by Charles Booth in his wages-maps, and the work is of equal excellence. Both the maps and the outline schedules as used by the United States Department of Labor, and also in the Hull House investigation, are full of valuable suggestions which teachers of social science and settlement workers will do well to study.

Agnes Sinclair Holbrook comments on the maps and groups their salient results. Florence Kelley, one of the Illinois State Inspectors of Factories, has a paper on the Sweating System, and conjointly with Alzina P. Stevens, another on "Wage Earning Children." Isabel Eaton, whose larger monograph on "Garment Trades" is a careful piece of work, has a chapter here on "Receipts and Expenditures of Cloakmakers in Chicago." Charles Zeublin a chapter on "The Chicago Ghetto;" Joseph H. Zeman on "Bohemian People in Chicago;" Julia C. Lathrop on "Cook County Charities;" Ellen Gates Starr on "Art and Labor," and Jane Addams concludes with a paper on "The Settlement as a Factor in the Labor Movement," and an appendix entitled "Hull House: a Social Settlement," being an illustrated sketch of Hull House which, in its reprinted form, has been widely circulated.

By far the most ambitious work that has thus far appeared in Professor Ely's series is that of Professor Bascom. He claims that it is independent of his earlier work entitled "Sociology," and that it is both a theoretical and practical treatise intended for the general student and not the specialist. The title, "Social Theory," is misleading, because if there is one defect more serious than another in the book it is the lack of any definite, clear theory about which to group the mass of social facts which the author has collected or probably transcribed from his class-room notes. So far as it is possible for the reader to supply a theoretical basis for Professor Bascom's opinions, which are freely expressed and for the most part characterized by calm judgment, good sense and a progressive spirit, it does not differ materially from the philosophy expressed in an earlier work on sociology and in his volumes bearing philosophical titles. It is the constant

* See *ANNALS*, Vol. v., p. 982, May, 1895.

confusion of the problems of economics, sociology and ethics that makes Professor Bascom's new book unsatisfactory. He regards sociology as the inclusive social science. To him the sociological problem is one of social control, not in the sense in which Professor Ross or Professor Patten would use the term, but in a sense that differs little from the problem of politics on its practical side, or from that of economics on its theoretical. He seems to regard the problem as one of class adjustment, assuming huger dimensions in proportion to the rapid exchange of wealth. The book is divided into five parts, treating of Customs, Economics, Civics, Ethics and Religion, each considered as a factor in sociology. These parts really constitute four more or less independent treatises. About fifty pages are devoted to Customs, which are defined as instinctive, unreasoned sanctions for action. Here and in the last chapter of the book on Sociology and Evolution is the only place we need look for a contribution to sociological theory, and we look in vain. A few suggestive remarks on the influence of customs, a fairly strong statement of the suffrage side of the woman question and the problem of divorce, and a mystical and hazy notion of what social evolution means is about all one gets from these pages. The reader may wonder what woman suffrage and divorce have to do with the subject outlined, but that is a sensation to which the author treats us frequently. Parts IV and V, on Ethics and Religion, may be mentioned together. They are both fragmentary and superficial discussions within the limits of sixty pages, of the nature of ethical law and of the growth of religion. That leaves the bulk of the book to be divided between the parts on Economics and Civics. In these sections, Professor Bascom has taken up most of the traditional topics in works on political economy and politics, and examined some of the postulates and results of both subjects in the light of social facts. His treatment of economics rarely suggests the use of the term in any broader sense than that of political economy. His definition of it is better than its use. "A deductive science," "treating of values simply," and "in connection with those primary impulses which give rise to them." From such phrases we can almost construct the definition, "Economics is the science of utilities," but further than this we find little trace of any influence from the newer subjective economics in Professor Bascom's pages.

If the statement that "In sociology we treat of production, distribution and exchange as modifying society and modified by it, as playing a part in the one whole of human welfare," is indicative of Professor Bascom's constructive thought in sociology, we prefer to adhere to his economics. In reality he has gathered together many interesting facts bearing on rent and population, on the growth of

agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, on labor, co-operation, profit-sharing, etc., which he brings to bear in criticism of the classical political economy, without modifying it much in a constructive way. The part on Civics or Politics is more dogmatic, but contains some excellent suggestions of a practical nature on the new duties of the modern state, in relation to judicial procedure, railways, corporations and patents. Professor Bascom has a reputation of being an inspiring teacher, and we have no doubt that much of this volume, if presented to a class with the personal force of the living teacher, would stimulate thinking on a wide range of social topics.

In "Southern Side Lights" Mr. Ingle has attempted to write the history of a section of this country for a short period, somewhat after the model set by Professor John Bach MacMaster. Unfortunately for Mr. Ingle, Professor MacMaster's success is largely due to a wide mastery of sources, a brilliant style, and above all, a cautious and clever use of statistics. Mr. Ingle gives us, in a running story, a discussion of the traits of the Southern people, the cotton kingdom, phases of industry, trade, and commerce, educational and literary work, the politics of slavery, and the crisis with the North. The period covered is chiefly the decade 1850-60, with frequent references to the one preceding it. Little or no attempt is made to introduce economic or social theory in connection with the narrative. The author tells us that his "sources of information have been, with few exceptions, writings published before 1861." We find that so far as he quotes authorities, he rarely goes beyond the pages of De Bow's *Commercial Review*, and the *Southern Literary Messenger*. There is no reference to Frederick Law Olmsted's "Seaboard Slave States" (1856), "Journey through Texas" (1857), "Journey in the Back Country" (1860), or to his "Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom" (1861, largely a condensation of the three former works), which so able an authority as Professor Albert Bushnell Hart regards as an indispensable source of information for the history of this period. Nowhere in Mr. Ingle's volume does one feel the thrilling scenes of Southern life as rendered by Mr. Olmsted in pages fresh from the daily records of a most exciting journey on horseback through this section. Nowhere does Mr. Ingle bring out the economic effects of slavery so strongly as does Mr. Olmsted in a "Letter to a Southern Friend."*

Mr. Ingle repels the general reader by a profuse and unsystematic use of statistics throughout the volume. The thoughtful student and the expert statistician will be sceptical as to the correctness of many of the figures quoted, and as to the value of some of the

* Pp. 27. Printed as an introduction to the volume "A Journey through Texas." 1857.

comparisons between North and South, where the "South" means "the territory occupied by fifteen states, including the District of Columbia, in which slavery was maintained as a distinct institution," and the "North," "the rest of the country." The chapters on "The Educational Situation" and "Literary Aspirations" are the best. The book as a whole is disappointing in its execution of what every historical student will regard as an interesting and important task.

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The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain. By S. H. JEYES. Pp. viii, 258. Price, \$1.25. New York: Frederick Warne & Co., 1896.

This sketch deals with the political life of the present Colonial Secretary. Mr. Chamberlain's parliamentary career began in 1876, when he was forty years old. Before that date he had taken an active part in municipal affairs of Birmingham, having been elected to the town council in 1869, and chosen mayor in 1873-74-75 successively. After amassing a fortune, Mr. Chamberlain retired from business in 1874 in order to devote his whole time to politics. He administered the city's affairs according to the business methods which he had so thoroughly and successfully applied in private life. Under the Chamberlain regime the city purchased the gas and water works, and established parks, free libraries and public baths, as well as various other institutions, which greatly enlarged the scope of municipal activity.

Mr. Chamberlain's rise in politics was rapid. Four years after entering the House of Commons he took a place in Mr. Gladstone's 1880 cabinet. In 1885, under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain, the Radicals turned out the Conservatives and brought into power the first Home Rule administration. In this administration Mr. Chamberlain accepted a seat in the cabinet, which, however, he resigned six weeks later because he could not agree to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. There are three degrees of Home Ruleism: local self government; an Irish cabinet with a parliament subject to it; entire independence. Mr. Chamberlain has been a consistent believer in the first. In 1895 Mr. Chamberlain took office under the Salisbury Government, holding the important post of Secretary for the Colonies.

Thus in his party associations he has left the Radical wing of the Liberals to hold office under the Tories. This great change in party fealty, however, does not indicate a reversal of political views, for in these Mr. Chamberlain has changed but little. Backed by a large body of followers, he has given support to that administration most in accord with his views on certain great questions, such, for instance, as